

UNARMED FORCES SENATE TO ACT ON 3 LOCKWOOD BILLS

\$100,000,000 Loan Measure Out After Appeal to Aid or End Work.

TWO RENT BILLS PASS

Hearing Marked by Attacks on Corruption by Fire In- surance Companies.

HOLD STATE'S \$4,700,000

Fierce Fight Over Workmen's Compensation Prelude to War in Assembly.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., March 9.

Samuel Undermyer told the Legislature to-day that the Lockwood committee may as well suspend and save the State's money if its program for relieving the building stress and ending profiteering and rent gouging is to be killed. He appeared at a hearing before the Senate committee on the rent bills and almost immediately thereafter the Senate Insurance Committee brought in a favorable report on the Lockwood bill allowing the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to invest \$100,000,000 of its assets in building enterprises.

Victories piled up for the Lockwood committee when the Senate to-night passed two more of its bills. There was no opposition to these measures, one of which extends the emergency rent laws until February 15, 1924. The other provides for return of jury fees in rent actions tried before the same jury on the same facts.

Mr. Undermyer did not challenge or defy the Senate; he simply stated that the usefulness of the investigating body was at an end if its recommendations were to get no further than legislative committees. Then out came the metropolitan bill. This measure, its authors declare, will go further than any other single remedy proposed in supplying low priced apartments in New York.

Mr. Undermyer also came to a showdown with representatives of fire insurance companies when he told opponents of the bill prohibiting mutual companies from reorganizing as stock corporations that the purpose of the measure was to prevent "plain stealing."

Senate leaders had arranged to bring up five of the Lockwood rent laws in the session this evening, including those for extending the emergency laws, for passage. But it was found late in the day that slight amendments were necessary to perfect the bills, which were sent back and must now lay on the desk for three days before passage.

Senator Lockwood said to-night that he was greatly encouraged, and felt confident a substantial part of the program would go through the Senate without further hitch.

Hot Fight in Assembly.

The fight will come in the Assembly, where action is yet to be taken. The danger there lies in the fact that all bills will be dumped into the Rules Committee, and must be acted upon in the rush and confusion of the closing hours of the session next week. There is serious doubt whether the measures will get through the lower house. The insurance and building lobbies have centered their fight on the Assembly, trying to give up hope of killing the bills in the Senate.

Although the Metropolitan bill was not before the committee holding the hearing, Mr. Undermyer said that the bill was an essential part of the program that he wished to discuss. He said: "If the opposition, with its destructive power, is so powerful that it cannot be defeated, and this bill must go down to defeat, I feel that we would merely be wasting the State's money by continuing it. In order to do this, the program of this bill some amendments have been offered which would bar all but the very largest of the insurance companies from adding substantially in relieving the housing situation. I feel that there is no reason why the smaller companies should not contribute their share. It is unfair to let the big companies get all the advantage of such investments and all the glory of advertising at the expense of the smaller ones."

CATCH MAN CHARGED WITH \$112,000 ROBBERY

Unger Is Accused of Looting Evans Dental Institute.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—Walter A. Unger, charged with the larceny of securities of the Evans Dental Institute of the University of Pennsylvania valued at "more than \$100,000" and the embezzlement of \$12,000 of the institute's funds, was captured to-night in a rooming house at Fifth and Brown streets. He had \$19,000 in cash in his pockets, according to the detectives who made the arrest.

FRANCE ENDS DAYLIGHT SAVING NEXT YEAR

Law Repealed, but Only Eff- ective in 1923.

PARIS, March 9 (Associated Press).—By a vote of 265 to 260 the Chamber of Deputies to-day repealed the daylight saving law, but adopted an amendment making the repeal effective in 1923, instead of this summer, by a vote of 299 to 229.

Because of to-day's action therefore French clocks will be advanced one hour on March 25, as usual, but will not be altered next year.

Orange Attack Reported Set for To-day in Belfast

DUBLIN, March 9 (Associated Press).—The Provisional Government claims to be in possession of knowledge of an intended wholesale onslaught by Orangemen upon Catholics in Belfast to-morrow.

BELFAST, March 9 (Associated Press).—There was a continuation to-day and this evening of shooting, which was particularly heavy at the noon hour, when a baby boy was shot. This evening a blind man who was groping his way along the streets and a youth were shot dead.

ACCUSE POLITICIANS AS BOOTLEG CHIEFS

Confessions of One of Six Held in Richmond Slaying Said to Reveal All.

GRAND JURY WILL ACT

Brooklynites, Posing as Men of Standing, Said to Di- rect Bandits.

The Richmond County Grand Jury is to take up to-day the activities of a big Brooklyn bootlegging ring, in which several politicians and other persons well known in Brooklyn are reported to be involved.

Six men said to have had a part in the ring's activities were charged with homicide at New Brighton, Staten Island, yesterday, after the death in the Staten Island Hospital of Michael Connors, night watchman for a New Brighton warehouse, who was attacked early last Friday morning by thugs. Liquor valued at \$25,000 was stored in the warehouse.

According to Capt. Van Wagner, chief of the Staten Island detectives, one of the six men under arrest has made a partial confession and has indicated his willingness to tell about the ring's operations if he could be relieved of fear that he will be killed for it.

The six are Frank Brown and Joseph Gogal of New Brighton, Raymond Connors of Brooklyn, Rensselaer Carney of 973 Park place, James Tymn of 1043 Bergen street and Frank Beckford of 173 Taylor street, all of Brooklyn.

Three Charged in Slaying.

The police say that Brown, Gogal and Connors were the men who attacked Connors. Carney, as agent for the ring, is alleged to have dickered with them, promising to pay \$1,000 apiece if the liquor was got out. Tymn is said to have actually turned over a part of the money to them, and Beckford, the police say, was a side partner of Carney. All six were held without bail to wait examination. Three more arrests are expected soon.

One of the accused men is said to have told the police that he had been told to believe he and his companions were to sneak up on the old man, blind and gag him, but not to attack or injure him. He added that when he reported for the job and learned that the man had been changed he refused to take any part in it and went home.

He said the steam lighter from which the gang operated was to be held up the Kills until the watchman had been attended to. Then it was to be tied up at the foot of Jersey street, New Brighton, where the warehouse is located, and the thirty barrels of liquor placed aboard it.

Day Watchman Is Aroused.

The cries of the watchman, however, when he was set upon, were heard by the neighbors, who came to the scene and, upon his approach the thugs scattered.

Connors was 64 years old and had been employed as night watchman at the Tanner & Sons warehouse for some time. He was making his rounds some time after midnight last Friday when he ran into three or four men, who knocked him down before he had a chance to reach for his revolver. He was beaten on the head, presumably with a black-jack, and was found unconscious after the thugs had fled.

After Connors' head was dressed he returned to work, and remained on duty until 7 in the morning. A few hours later he became unconscious again and was taken to the Staten Island Hospital, where he died.

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C.A. STONEHAM GIVES \$200,000 TO ASSETS FOR CREDITORS

H. D. Hughes and Shrimp- ton Add \$125,000 to Help Composition.

25 PER CENT. IN SIGHT

100 Brokerage Customers Learn \$500,000 Offer Was Rejected.

LOSERS ATTEND RALLY

Laugh at Story of Necklace Competition of Mrs. Dier and Mrs. Hughes.

That Charles A. Stoneham, owner of the New York Giants, and head of the brokerage firm of Stoneham & Co., had contributed \$200,000 to the general creditors' fund of the bankrupt firm of E. D. Dier & Co. was disclosed last night at a meeting of about 100 of the creditors at Bryant Hall.

Amounts received from Col. Henry D. Hughes, formerly Dier's partner, and from B. Franklin Shrimpton, another partner, also were announced, making a total of \$325,000 available for creditors.

Considerable effort was made at the meeting to keep Mr. Stoneham's name from becoming public in connection with the repayments. One creditor, requesting that the baseball man's name be omitted from the public report, said:

"Mr. Stoneham does not like publicity, and has made this contribution of \$200,000 probably because of what he might consider a moral feeling for having transferred his accounts to the firm that failed. If this donation becomes public it may look like an admission of some guilt on his part in connection with the failure."

Diapire Over Reporters.

This desire to protect Mr. Stoneham was not general and several of the other creditors protested about the request. Arthur Garfield Hays, counsel for plaintiff W. H. Hays, receiver, said there was no reason why the information should not be used. Another creditor rose and remarked:

"We want to get as much of our money back as we can. If Mr. Stoneham sees the stories with his name in them he may get sore and won't 'come across' with any more money for the fund."

Despite the fact that invitations had been mailed to the various newspapers, several of the creditors wanted the reporters excluded, but this was overruled by cries of "Let them stay!" One creditor asked why Mr. Stoneham's name should be omitted and the names of the other two contributors to the "fund" be included.

In the report to the creditors G. A. Williams, secretary for the creditors' committee, read as follows:

"We tried to get into communication with Mr. Stoneham, as did the attorneys for the United States watchman and for Mr. Stoneham, who had been changed he refused to take any part in it and went home."

Stoneham Not Examined.

Mr. Hays told how the receiver had called to Havana, ordering, by authority of the United States District Court, that Stoneham and Ross F. Robertson, his partner, be examined. Thus far Mr. Stoneham has not been examined and, according to the report and to Mr. Hays, "dislikes exceedingly the publicity which the newspapers are giving to his name in connection with the case."

\$500,000 Settlement Refused.

A compromise was attempted by various members of the creditors' firm, who offered to "settle" or "contribute" to the extent of \$500,000 as immunity from any prosecution, said Mr. Williams. In his report, but that this was turned down by the counsel for the receiver, who said no immunity could be offered.

That several Stock Exchange houses were carrying double accounts for the defunct firm, one under the name of "Dier & Co." and the other as "Dier, L. & S." (presumably Dier, Lawrence & Shrimpton) was divulged by counsel for Mr. Ehrlich. It was hinted that action against certain houses, which are said to have bought long on one account and short in a single stock, may be taken.

Mr. Hays said he believed that E. D. Dier was responsible for the failure, and that he had "broken about every statute on the books." Dier is at present in Florida for his health. Mr. Hays also told of Dier's proposition to the receiver to get some one to underwrite a \$400,000 mining scheme and then turn this sum over to liquidate debts of the creditors of his firm.

Accounts of the rivalry between Mrs. Hughes and Mrs. Dier as to which one secured the best pearl necklace reflected a bit of humor into the meeting of the downcast creditors, among whom were young married women and elderly persons, who said that they had lost considerable of their small savings with the insolvent brokerage.

Frozen Bonus Bonds for the Soldiers

In banking circles loans that cannot be called in, because of the inability of the borrower to pay them off, are called frozen credits.

Money so tied up is dead money. It may be earning interest, but it is dead money all the same, in that it is immovable, in that it is out of use—frozen stiff.

So it would be with the Fordney bonus bonds. They would be earning interest, but they would be frozen stiff, in that they couldn't be turned into money within three years—couldn't be sold within three years, and in that not a dollar could be borrowed on them within three years. This too would be dead money.

Fordney and his faithfuls of the House took good care of this. They clapped the lid on the pawnbroker hard and clapped the lid on all money lenders hard and closed the doors to all means of getting a dollar on the bonus bonds as collateral save from the banks of the country, and the banks will not be permitted by the Comptroller of the Currency to make any loans whatever to soldiers on the bonus bonds.

Is this what the soldiers want and expected of the Government—the soldiers who are still insistent on receiving a bonus?—Editorial.

CHORUS GIRL, 17, WED TO RICH STUDENT, 20

Geneva Mitchell's Pogo Stick Race Wins Love of Rob- ert Savage.

SEES 22 PERFORMANCES

He Likely to Return to Mil- ford Prep School and She to 'Midnight Frolic.'

Geneva Mitchell, age 17, a chorus girl of the "Sally" company and the Ziegfeld "Midnight Frolic," was married last Sunday in Milford, Conn., to Robert Savage, age 20, a student of the Milford Prep School. The youthful pair are living temporarily at the Hotel Biltmore, where, young Savage said last night, they would remain only until he had decided whether he would return to school and finish his course while his wife continued her career on the stage.

Savage first met Miss Mitchell last year, when a friend took him to a performance of the "Midnight Frolic" and after the show introduced him to her. At Christmas he returned to New York for a holiday visit to one of his brothers, and since Christmas, he says, has been to twelve performances of "Sally" and to ten of the "Frolic."

As a result he came to New York the end of last week and persuaded Miss Mitchell to marry him. They motored to Milford on Sunday, accompanied by Lillian Acres, also a girl of the "Sally" company, and were married there by the Rev. Leslie Briggs, Miss Acres acted as bridesmaid, and Wallace C. Works, a friend of Savage, was best man. No announcement of the marriage was made until yesterday.

Son of Steel Manufacturer.

Young Savage is a son of the late John A. Savage, founder of the John A. Savage Company, steel and iron manufacturers of Duluth, Minn. He is the youngest of a family of eight, having four brothers, John A., present head of the company, and William D. of Duluth, Joseph F. of Cincinnati and Edward of Guggenheim & Co. of New York, and three sisters, Mary, Alice and Helen. His mother lives in La Jolla, Cal.

After preparing for Yale at Exeter, Calver and the Milford School, Savage entered Yale last fall, he says, with four conditions. He was made captain of the Yale ineligibility team and was a contributor to the Yale News, but after a short time decided to resign and return to the Milford School, preparatory to re-entering Yale later without conditions to contend with.

It was during his brief Yale experience, Savage says, that he fell in love with the "Frolic" chorus girl. Telling of his romance, he said at the Biltmore last night:

"While I was down on a visit from Yale I happened to see her two nights running in the 'Frolic' when she was in the 'pogo stick race.' She was wearing a 'Y' sweater, and that's one thing that got me. Well, the first night she won the race. The next night she lost, and I felt so sorry for her I simply couldn't help falling in love with her."

Wife May Remain on Stage.

"I don't know whether I will want her to stay on the stage or not, but I've told her I'll do nothing to interfere if she wants to. I'm waiting now to find out what my four brothers think about it. As I'm the youngest, and they've taken the place of a father to ward me, I feel I must have some deference for them. We've always stuck together and I believe we'll stick now. I haven't seen any of them since my marriage, but they all learned of it to-day."

"What I think would be a good arrangement would be for my wife to stay on the stage for two years while I go back to Milford for two years and finish my course there. That is probably the way we'll arrange it, though I don't know yet. But anyhow I'm glad I'm married, and I'll tell all the boys at school it's the best and only thing."

"While I was at Milford before I was one of four room mates, all of us on the football team. The three others were Howard Lucas, Albert Powell and Walter Scott. We are all about the same age, and since last April all four of us have married."

TREATY IS BALFOUR'S, SENATE FOES ASSERT

'Makes U. S. Japan's Ally in War With Russia,' Say Irreconcilables.

WRITING IS CLOUDED

Lodge Replies Hughes Sug- gested and Many Hands Drafted Pact.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., March 9.

Opponents of ratification of the four Power treaty in the Senate to-day charged that Arthur Balfour, British delegate to the conference, was responsible for the treaty, and that it represented the combined product of "British diplomacy and Japanese cunning."

The debate was a field day for the opposition, which held up the treaty as an alliance, adopted as a substitute for the Anglo-Japanese pact. That it made the United States the ally of Japan in the impending conflict between that country and Russia was the charge of Senator Robinson (Dem., Ark.), and he was supported by Senator Johnson (Cal.), Senator Reed (Mo.) and others.

Senator Robinson openly challenged the supporters of the treaty to announce its authorship and put the question directly to Senator Underwood (Ala.) and Senator Lodge (Mass.). When neither Senator answered directly Senator Robinson maintained this proved conclusively that Balfour wrote the treaty.

Senator Borah (Idaho) remarked that the treaty was certainly not the work of an American or he would never have written into the treaty the provision that the home land of Japan was to be included, as was originally done. He charged that the whole proposition had been kept secret from the press during the time it was being prepared.

Senator Robinson quoted Mr. Balfour as having said the British Government could not abrogate the Anglo-Japanese pact unless something just as good were offered, and that the four Power treaty met the test. He then quoted Mr. Balfour as having said he was head of the British Government when the Anglo-Japanese pact was framed. That it had stood the test of two wars and resulted in a victory for Britain and Japan in many instances. That it had never been conceived it would be used against the United States, but even then, Senator Robinson said, the British Government was not willing to withdraw from the alliance unless something equally effective was substituted in its place.

The "coming back" of Russia was charged by the Senator, and he forewarned the United States would then be compelled to be the ally of the brown race against the Russians.

Senator Robinson said he was trying to bring himself to support the naval treaty, but he was not prepared to go to the extent of placing the United States at the mercy of Japan.

Senator Reed (Mo.), renewing his attack upon the treaty, said the document did not confine itself to the islands of the Pacific.

"It will make no difference under the four Power treaty," Senator Borah (Idaho) interrupted, "where the difference arises. It would instantly call into action the four Powers. Whether the difference applied to islands or the mainland, this particular provision would instantly call them into a conference to protect their rights."

Nothing better illustrates this than the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Technically construed, there is nothing in that document which justified the Japanese entrance into the world war. Yet the interests of her ally, Britain, prompted her to call upon Japan to protect her interests in the Pacific.

BONUS SEEKERS GET SETBACK IN ORDER BARRING BANK LOAN

Decision of Comptroller Cools Ardor of Leaders in Movement.

BILL TO BE REVISED

Fordney, Back To-day, Will Call Meeting of Full Committee.

FARM BLOC IS AROUSED

Long Delay or Defeat in Sen- ate Is Indicated by Atti- tude of Members.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.
Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., March 9.

The declaration of Comptroller of the Currency Crissinger that the insurance certificate loan for financing the bonus raid on the Treasury and business of the country is worthless has not discouraged the raiders.

His positive statement that he would forbid national banks to accept the certificates and "freeze" their resources for three years merely added fuel to the fire stirring bonus legislators, who are determined to obey the orders of the American Legion and put the raid through.

There is no question that the Comptroller's decision has cooled the ardor of the Republican leaders who assisted in the concoction of the scheme to extort \$5,000,000,000 out of the people. But it has not compelled any change of plans for putting a bonus measure through. Whether it will be the valueless certificate loan plan or something else is unimportant.

The scheme is to pass "some kind of a bonus bill," and put it in the statute book to provide the foundation for other raids to come. The bonus legislators will vote for any sort of a measure that will insure them the political support of the bonus raiders. The raiders themselves will accept anything that Congress donates.

They have already consented to abandonment of the feature of the "five way" plan framed by the Legion to provide cash payments to ex-service men without differentiation or discrimination, which was favored by every man who expected additional pay for his patriotic services.

Want Bill Made a Law.

The chief point now is to get the bonus bill on the statute books. The bonus propagandists have not delivered themselves to this plan as yet, but the chances are they will be compelled to assent to it or get nothing. They want as much as they can get, of course, and will persist in demanding the maximum of benefits.

With the vaults of the national banks shut against the loan certificate plan, pawnbroking transactions outlawed, and the majority of the people of the country violently opposed to a bonus on general principles, the chief concern of the bonus legislators is to rid themselves of the whole business.

They have already begun to urge "modification" of the demands made by the ex-service men, to whom they attribute the source of political bosses.

They have attempted to make it plain that a hostile Senate and an unfriendly White House will make short work of the certificate loan plan.

Hence, they argue, the logic of the situation points in one direction. This is to get any kind of a bonus plan through Congress and onto the statute books. They are resorting to the usual tactics of harassed politicians by promising that amendments satisfactory to the bonus raiders will be read into the law at the next session, and that in two or three years the full benefits demanded by the legion politicians will be forthcoming.

Having had considerable experience with Congressional leaders, it can be said to the credit of the politicians in the American Legion that they view the "compromise" suggestions with merited skepticism. Legion leaders vocally assert they are still confident "the House will pass a bonus bill with a whoop," that the Senate will finally decide to take it, and that the President will be induced to change his mind.

Must Make Good Their Pledges.

They are actually less confident, however, than they pretend in this respect, and are demanding that Mr. Fordney and his associates who have promised so much and actually delivered so little make good their pledges at once.

Falling in this, the attitude of the bonus raiders and propagandists is a matter of speculation. The bonus legislators believe the ex-service bosses will have to take what they can get. Already in the lower house there is talk of dropping the certificate loan plan and of reverting to the sales tax idea which President Harding suggested as the only feasible plan he could recommend for financing the raid.

Employers Paid More Than Billion in Bonuses

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., March 9.

GOVERNMENT officials to-day expressed the opinion that the amount of bonuses paid to ex-service men during the war by their civilian employers would exceed \$1,000,000,000. This estimate was inspired by the protest of W. A. Owens, who said that his machinery firm in Baltimore had continued the salaries of employees who served during the war. In expressing his opposition to the bonus, he declared that if any gratuity were due "it rightfully belongs to the employer." Mr. Owens' letter attracted a great deal of attention when it appeared in THE NEW YORK HERALD this morning.

The Government kept no record of bonus payments by employers to their service men. The head of one of the largest industrial corporations in the country said to-night that the wages of more than 3,000 men who enlisted in military service were continued by it until they returned to their places. He estimated that the aggregate amount of the bonuses thus paid exceeded \$4,500,000.

TACTFUL PRESSURE IN GENOA REFUSAL

Taken as Hint That Europe Must First Meet U. S. Requirements.

SCRAMBLE OVER RUSSIA

Washington Interested in En- franchisement There of German Capitalists.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., March 9.

The Harding Administration has reached the conclusion that it is necessary to bring "tactful pressure" upon the Governments of Europe before there can be any American assistance in the reorganization of their affairs.

As part of this program it was announced in high Administration quarters to-day that the refusal to participate in the Genoa conference by no means closes the door to future cooperation in measures designed to place Europe on a sound economic footing.

This hope of future participation is prompted both by sympathy for Europe and by conviction that the prosperity of America is inextricably tied up with the economic restoration of the nations overseas.

However, the Administration is determined not to yield to the temptation to participate in any European venture so long as the Governments there decline to meet conditions which the Government deems essential for rehabilitation.

The necessity of land armaments is realized so long as Russia remains a menacing organization, breathing threats against the rest of the world. It is an army and refusing to meet the conditions which Secretary of State Hughes has already laid down as essential before commercial relations with Russia can be resumed.

Is Notice to Lendine.

To this extent the Genoa note was another notice to Lendine and Trotsky that running amuck does not constitute a basis for good relations with the rest of Europe that this Government will not aid in any effort either to exploit Russia in her present condition or approve efforts on the part of any one to secure special advantages.

It was in relation to Russia, that the Harding administration saw in the Genoa conference a plan more political than economic. The present Government of Russia is held responsible for the present deplorable situation in that country, but the deep sympathy which this country has for the Russian people will be continued. The Hughes Genoa note flatly states this. Government does not believe the resources of Russia should be exploited, and instead the policy of the open door by insisting no one shall have an advantage over any other in natural and normal trade relations which will come about when Russia resumes her normal course.

It is not known here just what plans the sponsors for the Genoa conference had in mind which prompted the warning that it is known that the Government at Washington has watched the entrance into Russia of German capitalists, notably the Hugo Stinnes group, with keen interest.

It is realized also that aside from the political antagonisms between Great Britain and France, which the sponsors of the Genoa conference hoped to see broadened, the great object of the conference was to establish a joint policy relative to Russia. The eagerness to get in on the Russian situation first, which has already resulted in the British-Russian understanding reached by Lord Krasine and Lloyd George, is regarded as an evidence of this over-eagerness and caused this country to regard it with suspicion.

Must Let Russia Alone.

It is the American belief that if Russia is let alone she must right herself eventually, and she is dealing with her new world merely prolonging the agony through which the Russian people have been passing in their effort to reach the light.

The expression of the unalterable position of the United States toward Russia is merely the logical continuation of that expressed by Secretary of State Hughes shortly after he entered office in answer to the Russian declaration of the reopening of trade relations. Secretary

INDIA CRISIS MENACE TO THE SOLIDARITY OF BRITISH EMPIRE

Premier Blames India Sec- retary for Publishing Note Without Necessity.

FORCES HIM TO RESIGN

His Action Affects Sevres Treaty, to Which Britain Is One Signatory.

CHURCHILL MAY SUC- CEED